
NEWS LETTER OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN BACTERIOLOGISTS

Office of the Secretary-Treasurer
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1940 OFFICERS AND COUNCILORS

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PRESIDENT'S LETTER

The Secretary is calling for abstracts of papers to be given at St. Louis. That challenges each member: First, to plan to go; second, to have something to say. Some will answer - the investigation is not completed. True - but will it ever be completed? It is well for you and me to stop - look over what we have done in the past year, abstract what we think we have done and if it represents real progress; place a descriptive caption upon it and pass it over for the rest of the Society of American Bacteriologists to think about. Whatever else you do or don't do, come and help make this a great meeting.

Charles Thom
President

ANNUAL MEETING

The next annual meeting of the Society will be held December 27, 28, and 29 in St. Louis, Missouri. Headquarters will be located at the Hotel Jefferson, and the scientific sessions will also take place there. Dr. Jacob Bronfenbrenner is Chairman of arrangements, and all matters concerning arrangements should go through his office, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. Dr. M. S. Fleisher, 20 North Kingshighway Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri, is in charge of publicity. Dr. L. A. Julianelle, Washington University, has charge of rooms and hotels, and it is understood that graduate students might be accommodated at dormitories for \$1.00. Flat rates at the Hotel will amount to \$2.50 and \$3.00. Mrs. Helen N. Moore, 1328 South Kingshighway is in charge of the Ladies Committee. Dr. G. F. Roddish, Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, St. Louis, Missouri, will be in charge of exhibits.

There have been many and long discussions regarding the Sunday meeting of the Society, and the drift of opinions collected by the Program Committee has been toward the above dates. Possibly this announcement should have been worded "the Program Committee regrets", for they state in a letter to the Secretary-Treasurer "although we shall be criticized for what we can not control, we have earnestly sought for some other way out of our predicament."

Papers to be Presented at the Meeting

November 1 is the due-date for abstracts of papers to be presented at the St. Louis meeting. Please use the enclosed form when submitting titles and abstracts of papers to the Program Committee. Instructions given on the reverse side of the blank should be followed with care to insure your satisfaction with the printed abstract, as well as to help the Program Committee Chairman, Dr. G. P. Berry, University of Rochester, Rochester, New York.

DUES AND BALLOTS

Statements of 1941 dues will be issued at the time the October ballots are distributed. Although your last payment does not expire until December, an early response to this notice will greatly relieve congestion in the offices of the publishers as well as in that of the Secretary-Treasurer. Furthermore, it will insure your prompt receipt of the JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY and BACTERIOLOGICAL REVIEWS for 1941. We shall very much appreciate your cooperation.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MICROBIOLOGY

We acknowledged receipt of a check on August 27, 1940, in the amount of \$2500.00 representing the repayment of the sum originally advanced by the Society of American Bacteriologists to the Third International Congress of Microbiology. It seems probable that the Society may receive some additional funds when the affairs of the Third International Congress are closed.

The Executive Committee of the Congress presented to Dr. Thomas M. Rivers, President of the Congress, a copy of the Proceedings which was bound in blue goat's skin, and makes a very attractive volume. In his letter, quoted here, to the Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Rivers expresses his feelings:

"One day last week Dr. Dawson and Dr. Goodner appeared in my office rather unexpectedly and without a word began to unwrap a package. After they had been unwrapping for about five minutes I began to think that perhaps they had brought me a

CHIEF CAPTAIN

as he has, as we reduced him at 2nd class off the surface from 1900 m^s until his position was set as required by the circumstances. Captain placed us at approximately 1000 fms off shore while we were attempting to ascertain our exact whereabouts. Captain and his crew were unable to discern the details of the ocean floor which was about 10 fms below the surface. The crew became very nervous and anxious about the safety of the vessel. The crew became very nervous and anxious about the safety of the vessel.

Our position became more and more dangerous and uncertain and after 1900 fms had passed we were still unable to determine our exact position. Captain and his crew became very nervous and anxious about the safety of the vessel. The crew became very nervous and anxious about the safety of the vessel.

CHIEF AND ASSISTANT OF ENGINE

With the assistance of our engine, the ship was able to move about 1000 fms off our position. The ship became very nervous and uncertain about the safety of the vessel. The crew became very nervous and anxious about the safety of the vessel. The crew became very nervous and anxious about the safety of the vessel.

CHIEF OF THE COAL

With the assistance of our coal, the ship was able to move about 1000 fms off our position. The ship became very nervous and uncertain about the safety of the vessel. The crew became very nervous and anxious about the safety of the vessel. The crew became very nervous and anxious about the safety of the vessel.

ASSISTANT TO CHIEF OF ENGINE'S ASSISTANT OF ENGINE

On 10th June 1900, 1000 fms away from the engine room, the ship became very nervous and uncertain about the safety of the vessel. The crew became very nervous and uncertain about the safety of the vessel.

After 1000 fms of distance, the ship became very nervous and uncertain about the safety of the vessel. The crew became very nervous and uncertain about the safety of the vessel.

After 1000 fms of distance, the ship became very nervous and uncertain about the safety of the vessel. The crew became very nervous and uncertain about the safety of the vessel.

piece of jewelry. When the last wrapping came off I saw something that was more valuable than any jewel, a token of respect and friendship to me from the Executive Committee of the Third International Congress for Microbiology. The volume is beautiful; the binding is one that I like to look at and feel, inasmuch as I am foolish about books and beautiful bindings.

"The only objection I have to this gift is that it emphasizes unduly my importance in the running of the Congress. After all its success was due not to the activities of one man but to those of many. In my opinion the Executive Committee, the Conveners, the Secretary and the Treasurer really made the Congress successful. I was only one of many and all the rest of you should have received a volume similar to mine.

Thomas M. Rivers."

SYMPOSIUM ON HYDROBIOLOGY

A Symposium on Hydrobiology was held at the University of Wisconsin on September 5, 6, and 7. The gathering which was attended by many Society members was a large one, and over forty papers were given, discussing the history, geology, physics, chemistry, bacteriology, botany, and zoology of bodies of water in all parts of the world.

CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY, AND RELIGION

A Conference on Science, Philosophy, and Religion in their Relation to the Democratic Way of Life was held at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York City, on September 9, 10, and 11. Dr. Jean Broadhurst, Columbia University, New York City, was invited to represent the Society at this meeting, and will make a report presently.

SUBSCRIPTION SITUATION

Mr. R. S. Gill of the Williams and Wilkins Company writes, "Just to keep you informed on the subscription situation, the number of paid subscribers as for the June issue was 2185 as compared with 2201 in 1939. Our loss is still, of course, in the foreign subscribers that we didn't get this year. The domestic renewals have come in very beautifully. We are making a last try on the belated non-member renewals, and I am gratified to observe that there are only about 25."

BACTERIOLOGICAL REVIEWS

In a letter to the Secretary-Treasurer, the Editor Dr. Barnett Cohen states, "Publication of BACTERIOLOGICAL REVIEWS has been lagging solely because authors have been slow in coming across. There has been one withdrawal, a Canadian, (war emergency) but that is balanced by an unsolicited manuscript from England. Taken in all, the editorial situation for BACTERIOLOGICAL REVIEWS is annoying rather than discouraging. We now have all copy for the June number and one-half for the September number. We have renewed promises for four manuscripts within sixty days. We may be out of the woods by the end of the year. I give you these facts to meet inquiries, if any. Of course, we have been working toward the ultimate elimination of situations such as this."

Barnett Cohen, Editor
BACTERIOLOGICAL REVIEWS

BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

The loss of foreign subscriptions due to conditions abroad is making the situation of BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS extremely difficult. Last year the group in charge of BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS had succeeded in balancing the budget, and at the same time had brought about many improvements. At that time it appeared that BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS was safely on the road to success. Now, the Trustees of BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS find themselves in a very critical situation, due to circumstances over which they have no control.

An emergency Finance Committee has been appointed to make every effort to handle the situation. This Finance Committee is composed of Dr. I. L. Baldwin, Dr. A. J. Carlson, Dr. R. E. Coker, Dr. John E. Flynn, Dr. George W. Hunter, III, Dr. William J. Robbins, and Dr. Edmund W. Sinnott. A number of possible solutions have been considered, and are being examined in detail. There are hopes that some of these may serve to tide BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS over the present critical situation.

In the meantime every biologist should feel a personal responsibility with respect to BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS. Foreign abstract journals have in many instances ceased publication, in other instances it is almost impossible to get shipment to this country. It seems probable that many of the foreign abstract journals will never again be able to do an effective job of abstracting biological journals for many years to come. This makes acute the need for an American abstracting journal. I believe that if each of us would subscribe to a section of the abstract in which we are interested, instead of depending on library copies, it will enable BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS to "weather the storm."

Included below is a subscription blank, and I urge that any who have not previously subscribed to Section C do so at once. Remember that members of the Society of American Bacteriologists are entitled to a subscription to Section C for \$4.00 instead of the regular \$5.00 charged to non-members.

I. L. Baldwin
Secretary-Treasurer

To be sent directly to:

BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is my check in the amount of \$5.00* for my subscription to Section C (ABSTRACTS OF MICROBIOLOGY, IMMUNOLOGY, AND PARASITOLOGY) of BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS.

Signed: _____

Address: _____

*\$4.00 to paid-up active members of the
Society of American Bacteriologists. _____

Geographic Distribution

and its sub-species in Europe at various stages of development. It is found in
the woods or open air and soil, where the climate is temperate, and it is
seen both above and below ground, and especially in calcareous limestone.
Streptocarpus belongs to the family of Gesneriaceae, and there are about
forty species and varieties, all of which are annuals, and some of them
have very rich and variegated foliage.

There are two main forms of bedding and house plants, the larger
of which is the "Giant" and the smaller "Dwarf". The "Giant" is
about 18 inches high, and has large, broad leaves, and flowers
about 3 inches across, and the "Dwarf" is about 12 inches high,
and has smaller leaves and flowers about 1½ inches across, and
is often used for hanging basket plants.

This is a difficult plant to grow, as most plants do not live long enough
to flower, unless you have a great deal of time and care, and
it is best to buy a small plant from a nurseryman, and let him
care for it until it is well established, and then you can
take care of it yourself, and it will grow and flower
well, and will give you a great deal of pleasure.

Very few will cult. you fail with your first attempt, as it takes a great
deal of time and care, but if you succeed, you will be rewarded with
many and beautiful flowers, and you will be glad you took
the trouble to cultivate it.

Geographic Distribution

Geographic Distribution

Geographic distribution of
Streptocarpus

Geographic distribution

A species of Streptocarpus, sp. no. 700, is the parent of all species of *Streptocarpus*,
Streptocarpus belongs to the family of Gesneriaceae, and there are about

thirty

species

and the species with the exception of one
are all annuals, and are found in

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

It is very likely that the Associate Members of the Society will be sent the next issue of the News Letter, or that issued in January after the Annual Meeting; perhaps, too, they may receive both issues. The object is to let more bacteriologists know what the Society is doing for its members, and to increase our membership.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE
(Repeat)

Dr. J. M. Sherman, Chairman, and his Committee, Dr. P. F. Clark and Dr. A. T. Henrici, submit the following candidates for the 1941 officers of the Society:

President:	O. T. Avery
Vice President:	J. H. Mueller E. W. Schultz S. A. Waksman
Secretary-Treasurer:	I. L. Baldwin
Councilors-at-large:	K. L. Burdon I. M. Lewis D. S. Martin E. G. D. Murray

Active members may make additional nominations. To be valid, however, such nominations must be presented over the signatures of ten active members and be received by the Secretary at least seventy days before the next annual meeting. (Constitution Article V, Section 4.)

BOOK REVIEWS

GENERAL BACTERIOLOGY. D. B. Swingle. D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., New York, New York. (1940) 313 pages. \$3.00

The title "General Bacteriology" aptly describes the nature of this text book, which also considers yeasts, molds, viruses, bacteriophage and the Rickettsias. The topics discussed include history, morphology, classification, methods, physiology, applications, and the action and importance of microorganisms in nature. Sufficient consideration is given to the role of microorganisms in disease and immunity to acquaint the student with this branch of the subject. The text is well illustrated with drawings and photographs. A comprehensive list of review questions and a glossary of technical terms are included and should prove to be valuable aids in study. The text may be used effectively by students having only a background of general chemistry, since formulas and equations are reduced to a minimum. The material covered should satisfy the requirements of students who will not continue with more advanced work, while, at the same time, it lays a sound foundation for those who wish to continue in bacteriology or a related field.

E. A. Marten

MICROBES BY THE MILLION. Hugh Nicol. Penguin Books, Limited, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England. (1939) 247 pages. 2.00

This inexpensive, paper-bound book is a member of the English "Pelican Special"

and from 40-50% of the
total time between the first
and second trials. This
is in agreement with the
findings of other workers.

It is also interesting to note
that the mean number of errors

made during the first trial
was significantly higher than
the mean number of errors

made during the second trial.
This is in agreement with the

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made during the second trial.
This is in agreement with the

"Island effect" which will be discussed at the International Congress of

series intended for popular sale in large editions.

Dr. Nicol, who is connected with the Rothamsted Experimental Station, treats the subject of bacteriology in a conversational manner from the everyday point of view, emphasizing especially soil and household microbiology. In his introductory chapter he states as his chief method of approach the consideration of bacteria as populations rather than as individuals, since it is by their great numbers that microbes influence our lives. A few chapter headings will illustrate the subject matter and style of the book: The Puzzle of the Heated Haystack, Counting the Millions, No-bacteriology, Bad to Be Good (fermented foods), Microbial Associations and Successions.

A half-dozen experiments are suggested which may be carried out in any kitchen. These include the making of Azotobacter plaques, milk decomposition, activity of yeast from common foods, and others.

The book concludes with a forty-five page appendix in which are discussed such miscellaneous topics as the fungi of "fairy rings", microbes and optical activity of chemical compounds, the "miraculous bacillus", microbes as sources of perfumes, drugs, dyes, and food.

To the layman, and doubtless also to many bacteriologists (to such an extent has specialization invaded the science), this book will give a decidedly different look at bacteriology than the one so commonly emphasized in popular books. By completely neglecting pathogenic bacteria, Dr. Nicol has stressed the usefulness to man of many kinds of microorganisms, a concept well worth developing.

Philip L. Carpenter

THE MICROSCOPIC WORLD. Frank Thone. Julian Messner, Inc., New York, New York. (1940) 245 pages. \$3.00

This book is eight by ten and one-fourth inches by one and one-sixteenth inches, printed in large type with broad margins; it is easy reading and reflects the author's many years of connection with Science Service in the skillful use of non-technical language to carry biological ideas to the popular reader.

In some of the chapters the material is well selected and the presentation probably as accurate as is possible without using scientific terms. If the idea in the author's mind is sound, the reader is correctly guided. In the chapter on "Digestion", some concepts appear to have been fundamentally misconceived, the treatment seems misleading. Other errors occur, for example: No bacteriologist will agree that the effluent of the septic tank is "a germ free liquid" and no worker who has ever handled Clostridium botulinum will pretend that "this bacillus causes no detectable spoilage." Among biological curiosities introduced, some are not valid.

The illustrations are half-tones, poorly reproduced and give no idea of relative magnification; on page ninety-three, Hydras and Daphnis appear in the same group of figures, but with no suggestion of relative size.

Charles Thom

PATHOGENIC MICROORGANISMS. William H. Park and Anna W. Williams. Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (1939) 11th Edition. 1056 pages. \$8.00

This book is familiar to all bacteriologists who are concerned with medical bacteriology. Since this revision, Dr. Park has died and a biographical sketch of

about the effect of size change and behavior rules

other, certain determinants becomes and with behavior of new growth and to some extent with each other. Determinants of size changes in addition to growth and development of the individual has also influences which may be affected by environmental factors. In this case, size changes in the environment may be influenced by the size of the individual and the size of the environment. This may be due to the fact that the size of the environment has an influence on the growth of the individual.

Secondly, size of the animal is also quite popular and one of the main determinants of size changes in the environment. In addition, environmental factors, especially temperature, humidity and wind speed will

also have an effect on size changes. These factors may be affected by the environment, such as temperature, humidity and wind speed. In addition, the size of the animal may be affected by the environment, such as temperature, humidity and wind speed. In addition, the size of the animal may be affected by the environment, such as temperature, humidity and wind speed.

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Conclusion

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Seventh, size of the animal is also quite popular and one of the main determinants of size changes in the environment. In addition, the size of the animal may be affected by the environment, such as temperature, humidity and wind speed.

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Author

Regis D. S. M. (2012). Size of the animal. *Environmental Sciences*, 33(2), 1-10. doi:10.1007/s10661-012-0865-1

Author's bio: Dr. Regis D. S. M. (2012). Size of the animal. *Environmental Sciences*, 33(2), 1-10. doi:10.1007/s10661-012-0865-1

him together with his picture may be found in the front of the book. This edition contains a new chapter on bacterial variation and another on the metabolism of bacteria. Sections on pathogenic yeasts and molds, the pathogenic protozoa and filterable viruses have been completely revised and re-written. Many prominent workers in special fields have helped in the revision and their names are mentioned in the preface.

Some of the pictures of apparatus are old and these apparatus are not usually seen in the modern bacteriological laboratory. There has been a tendency to add a few sentences regarding new developments without integrating these changes in to the whole subject matter. For instance, the relationship of staphylococci to food poisoning is discussed in one sentence. The recent epidemiological work on coccidioides is to be found in a single sentence at the end of the discussion of this subject.

Although some of the newer generic names are given for the gram negative intestinal group organisms, the specific organisms are referred to in the text material under the generic name "Bacillus." The more recent work on the isolation of the gonococcus is not considered. In spite of these and other omissions, the book contains much valuable information for the medical student as well as the laboratory worker.

Gail M. Dack

STANDARD METHODS OF THE DIVISION OF LABORATORIES AND RESEARCH OF THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH. A. B. Wadsworth. Williams and Wilkins Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (1939) 2nd Edition. 681 pages. \$7.50

The second edition of the "Standard Methods" employed by the New York State public health laboratories follows the same general plan as the first edition in setting forth the methods in use in the various departments of the Division of Laboratories and Research; but includes some new material, chiefly in the form of recently adopted methods. There are, for example, a new quantitative technique for complement fixation tests; a revised colloidal gold test; directions for the Neufeld method of typing pneumococci; directions for the production, concentration, and standardization of certain therapeutic antisera; a short section on the determination of hydrogen ion concentration, and a bibliography on quantitative chemical procedures. This work is the only comprehensive American publication in book form dealing entirely with public health laboratory techniques, and covering the field adequately. It will be found to be a valuable reference book.

The section on "Methods Used in the Antitoxin, Serum, and Vaccine Laboratories" is especially useful since the material contained therein is not to be found elsewhere in such detailed and thorough, though concise, form.

William D. Stovall

SULFANILAMIDE THERAPY OF BACTERIAL INFECTION. Ralph R. Mollon, Paul Gross, and Frank B. Cooper. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois. (1939) 395 pages. \$4.00

The volume is divided into four sections, each dealing with a specific topic. Section I is devoted to a complete review of the earlier literature, and includes a list of all the sulfanilamide compounds which have been used. In section II the authors give their own experiments, including therapeutic results. The mechanism of action is treated in Section III, while the fourth section is given over to a general discussion of chemotherapy.

The first section of the book will be of value to workers in the field of chemo-

the middle class, about 10% more than the average, so that the result was to increase the number of people who could afford to buy a house, and to increase the value of houses which were available for sale. This was a significant factor in the growth of the real estate market.

During this period, the real estate market experienced a significant increase in the value of houses, particularly in the larger cities. This was due to a combination of factors, including the growth of the economy, the availability of credit, and the increasing demand for housing. The real estate market also experienced a significant increase in the value of houses, particularly in the larger cities. This was due to a combination of factors, including the growth of the economy, the availability of credit, and the increasing demand for housing.

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Conclusion

The real estate market in the United States has experienced significant growth over the past few decades, particularly in the larger cities. This has been driven by a combination of factors, including the growth of the economy, the availability of credit, and the increasing demand for housing.

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Hicks, R. H. (1946). *Value and Capital*. London: Macmillan.

therapy because of its complete review of the literature, and the list of sulfanilamide compounds according to their activities. This section will probably give the volume its permanent value.

The authors have studied the effect of sulfanilamide and its derivatives on the streptococci, pneumococci and Neisseria. In the main their results are in accord with those reported by other workers. The reader will be entertained, perhaps not too impressed, by the efforts of the authors to assign a numerical value to the fitness factor (ability to regain temperature lost in ice water bath), and its correlation with resistance to pneumococci. The C-B index (the blood's capacity for producing bacterial stasis), like the fitness factor, has also been assigned a numerical value. The number of experimental animals used in determining these factors has not been sufficient to be convincing. Reinforcement therapy with vitamins C and B₁ is discussed.

Throughout the volume the authors have given rein to their love of theory and aptitude for literary fluency. The book will be of interest and value to those engaged in sulfanilamide investigations.

Winford P. Larson

A TEXTBOOK OF APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY. T. B. Rice. The Macmillan Company, New York, New York. (1939) 2nd Edition. 271 pages. \$2.50

TEXTBOOK OF MICROBIOLOGY. K. L. Burdon. The Macmillan Company, New York, New York. (1939) 2nd Edition. 636 pages. \$2.75

Bacteriology is taught to so many different groups of students and from so many different points of view that a multiplicity of textbooks is necessary to satisfy present day needs. Especially in teaching nurses there is a wide divergence in methods and aims. Some schools teach by recitations from a text, with little or no laboratory work, others offer a course of collegiate caliber with lectures and laboratory work not much less extensive than are presented to the medical or dental students. Some teachers stress only the applied or practical aspects of the subject, others include considerable biological material of great cultural value, but not at all essential in the nurse's practical training.

These two Macmillan books offer a choice between the two aims in teaching nurses. Burdon's book (636 pages devoted entirely to microbiology) is planned for use in teaching at a level considerably higher than that for which Rice's book (271 pages covering both bacteriology and pathology) was designed. One might say that Burdon's book would be useful in educating nurses, Rice's in merely training them.

Burdon's book presents an elementary but adequate and accurate discussion of the differential characters of protozoa, fungi, bacteria, rickettsias and viruses; and of the metabolism of bacteria, of fermentation and putrefaction, and of the nitrogen cycle. These topics are touched on but lightly by Rice. Both books properly devote the greatest space to such topics as sterilization and disinfection, infection and immunity, and the various infectious diseases, but here Rice's book is much more brief, elementary, and dogmatic. Both books present sections on laboratory methods, more extensive in Burdon's. The latter also includes as an appendix, a formulary of stains, reagents and media, and an extensive list of reference works.

Both books are second editions, considerably revised and brought up to date. Burdon has increased his book by nearly a hundred pages due in large part to a more complete coverage of the pathogenic microorganisms, including the fungi and protozoa. Rice's text has been extended by the addition of the section on pathology. Burdon

colonies in this and the whitened or so-called "old" or "second" stage.
But the colonies later take up a new position which is called "young".

Well, are there any other differences between the old and the young colonies?
There are some differences which are very slight.

For instance, the young colonies have a more distinct "old" or "second" stage.
This is due to the fact that the young colonies are more numerous than the old ones.

There is also a difference in the way the colonies grow.
The old colonies grow slowly, while the young colonies grow rapidly.
This is due to the fact that the old colonies are more numerous than the young ones.

Now comes the question: What are the main differences between
the old and the young colonies?
The main difference is that the old colonies are more numerous than the young ones.

III. THE YOUNG COLONIES

The young colonies are smaller than the old ones.
They are also less numerous than the old ones.

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They are also less numerous than the old ones.
They are also less numerous than the old ones.

includes a list of review questions at the end of each chapter. His book is interestingly illustrated by diagrams, drawings and photographs. The student who gains his first impressions of bacteria from Rice's large dramatic drawings must be considerably disappointed when he first views them through the microscope. Both books are well printed in large clear type.

The reviewer considers Burdon's book to be an adequate and well-balanced textbook for nurses which will probably also be very useful in teaching bacteriology to others, such as general college students, if the teacher wishes to lay the main emphasis upon the medical applications of the subject. The reviewer deplores the kind of teaching implied by Rice's book, but for those who wish to or must teach bacteriology in this way, this little book will undoubtedly prove satisfactory.

Arthur T. Henrici

TEXTBOOK OF PUBLIC HEALTH. Frazer and Stallybrass. Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore, Maryland. (1940) 10th Edition. 504 pages. \$6.50

The "Textbook of Public Health" by Frazer and Stallybrass is written for students in the English universities, who wish to become English health officers; it deals in a very practical manner with the subject in relation to the English laws and regulations and it is from this point of view the book would find its principal use in the American library. The format is excellent as is also the information for its size and scope. Students should obtain a fundamental as well as a technical knowledge of the subject and the health officer should find it a very handy book to refresh his memory. The presentation conforms to procedures in Great Britain and the broader aspects of public health administration and procedure that have been developed elsewhere do not appear to be included in its scope. The fundamental importance of laboratory services is perhaps not sufficiently emphasized - possibly taken for granted - but then all this may be attributed to English practice, doubtless illustrated by relatively high mortalities in certain diseases, such as diphtheria.

Approximately one-third of this textbook on public health is devoted to the general subject of sanitation, including not only water supply and sewage treatment but also such topics as ventilation, housing, climate, and control of food supplies. A great deal of information is given in these chapters in very concise form. Critically reviewed, however, the chapter on climate contains much data of an elementary nature which takes space that might be devoted to the public health aspects of these environmental factors. Also, the chapters on water is devoted to an outline of technical analytic procedure, information that would be of interest only to the analyst and in turn there is a less complete discussion of the interpretation of results. In a book of this type it would seem that there is great need for more complete discussion of present trends in water treatment and sewage disposal. The chapter on plumbing is excellent in itself although no mention is found of the public health menace resulting from interconnections between water supplies and plumbing fixtures. Although the chapter on food control presents a wealth of important and valuable information, it would seem that a more complete discussion of the control of milk supplies would be helpful to the health official.

LOCAL BRANCH NEWS

Kentucky

The regular October Meeting of the Kentucky Branch will be held in Lexington, October 25, 1940. While the complete program has not, as yet, been arranged this program will include a scientific session to be held in the afternoon. We had an

excellent program and a good attendance at the Louisville meeting in June. The executive and program committees solicit your cooperation in order that we may have an even more successful meeting in October.

R. H. Weaver, Chairman
Program Committee, Kentucky Branch

Eastern New York

In response to Doctor Thom's request, and as promised in my letter to you dated April 17, 1940, I wish to let you know that the Council of the Eastern New York Branch of the Society of American Bacteriologists has designated

Dr. Albert H. Harris,
Division of Laboratories and Research,
New York State Department of Health,
Albany, New York

to represent the local branch on the committee to conduct a membership campaign in behalf of the Parent Society.

John K. Miller, Secretary-Treasurer
Eastern New York Branch

NEWS ABOUT OUR MEMBERS

Mr. S. C. Beesch informed us of his change of address as requested in the July News Letter, and also states that he has been a bacteriological chemist for the past year at the Pucker Commercial Alcohol Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dr. James A. Berry, United States Department of Agriculture, Seattle, Washington, delivered the annual address of the Society of the Sigma Xi, on April 17 at Kansas State College. The title of his address was "Scientific Basis of Frozen Food Technology."

Dr. Basil G. Bibby was Assistant Professor of Dentistry at the University of Rochester, and is now Dean of Tufts College Dental School and Professor of Bacteriology in the Medical and Dental School there.

Dr. Charles M. Carpenter was elected President of the New York State Association of Public Health Laboratories at their last meeting.

Dr. Michael A. Farrell now heads the new Department of Bacteriology of the Pennsylvania State College. On July 1, 1940 the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania State College granted departmental status to what was formerly a Division of Bacteriology in the Department of Dairy Husbandry.

Dr. Arthur T. Henrici is to direct an investigation at the University of Minnesota of the acidfast actinomycetes in relation to tuberculosis. A grant of \$500.00 was approved to the University by the National Tuberculosis Association for this purpose.

Dr. Nicholas Kopeloff has not left the New York State Psychiatric Institute, as was announced in the July News Letter. Although Dr. Kopeloff has become a full-time member of the staff of the University of Columbia, he also retains the former position as Principal Research Bacteriologist at the Psychiatric Institute.

Miss Elizabeth J. Krauskopf has left the staff of the University of Wisconsin to become a member of the Department of Biology at the University of South Carolina in Columbia.

Dr. H. C. Olson, formerly at Iowa State College, is now Professor of Dairy Manufacturing at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Dr. A. J. Riker of the Plant Pathology Department, University of Wisconsin, and Dr. P. W. Zimmerman, members of a committee for the study of cancer problems and overgrowths in plants, visited the New York Botanical Garden in August to consult with the staff there on further activities of the committee.

Dr. Harold R. Reames of the Department of Pathology at Washington University, St. Louis, has been awarded the Howard Taylor Ricketts Prize of the University of Chicago. The award is in recognition of research on "local virus infection of the upper respiratory tract which provides immunity upon subsequent exposure."

Dr. W. D. Stovall, Director of the State Hygienic Laboratory of Wisconsin, received the 1940 award of the Wisconsin State Medical Society. The citation read, in part, for "outstanding service to the science of medicine, his fellow physicians, and the public."

Dr. Bernard Witlin has become a member of the newly organized Barlin Laboratories at Philadelphia. Dr. Witlin was formerly instructor in bacteriology at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

IN MEMORIAM

Sir Patrick Playfair Laidlaw
1881 to 1940

Sir Patrick Laidlaw, head of the Department of Experimental Pathology and Deputy Director of the British National Institute for Medical Research died in his sleep on March 19, 1940 in his 59th year.

After graduation from St. John's College, Cambridge, Laidlaw continued his medical education at Guy's Hospital and took the Cambridge B. Ch. degree in 1907. A few years as demonstrator in physiology at Guy's, preceded his important association with H. H. Dale as a member of the staff of the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories. Many pharmacological papers including the classical study on histamine in collaboration with Dale came from his efforts during this period.

From 1914 to 1922 he occupied the Sir William Dunn chair in pathology at Guy's. His shy, sensitive disposition, his increasing lameness because of an early attack of poliomyelitis and his distress over the war in which two dearly loved brothers fell in action, made his teaching duties more burdensome and less a source of happiness than his investigations, but these years gave him broad experience in the medical sciences, which made him invaluable as a friendly critic. Soon after the establishment of the National Institute for Medical Research at Hampstead he was called there (1922) to aid in the study of the baffling problems presented by the filterable viruses. His successful work with Dunkin, in the transmission of dog distemper to ferrets, continuing step by step with the proof that the agent is a filtrable virus, that successful immunization can be produced with formalized vaccines and that immune serum has definite value, is one of the outstanding contributions in the virus field. Again, in 1933, an achievement of highest value was given to the world when Dr. Laidlaw with Wilson Smith and C. H. Andrewes successfully transmitted human influenza to ferrets.

strategic to maintain and to train our own personnel, and we must be satisfied upon the acquisition by the United States of the necessary equipment.

Thirdly to recognize that our present forces are too small to meet all the requirements of the situation.

The importance of maintaining a sufficient number of ships and aircraft and the maintenance of bases, is often overlooked in the present situation.

Fourthly to realize that the present situation is not likely to change for some time, and that we must be prepared to meet it.

Let us look at the situation from the point of view of the United States Navy. We have a fleet of ships and aircraft which is not yet available.

Potentialities remain, but they are not yet available. We have a fleet of ships and aircraft which is not yet available.

Conclusion

Summary of Main Points

Firstly the United States must maintain its present forces and its present equipment, and above all must maintain its present equipment.

Secondly the United States must maintain its present forces and its present equipment, and above all must maintain its present equipment.

Thirdly the United States must maintain its present forces and its present equipment, and above all must maintain its present equipment.

Fourthly the United States must maintain its present forces and its present equipment, and above all must maintain its present equipment.

Fifthly the United States must maintain its present forces and its present equipment, and above all must maintain its present equipment.

Sixthly the United States must maintain its present forces and its present equipment, and above all must maintain its present equipment.

Seventhly the United States must maintain its present forces and its present equipment, and above all must maintain its present equipment.

Eighthly the United States must maintain its present forces and its present equipment, and above all must maintain its present equipment.

Increasingly heavy administrative duties tore him away from the work he loved; his last publication, the Rede lecture at Cambridge on Virus Diseases and Viruses gives evidence, however, of his continued interest in the field he so much enriched and his broadly philosophic point of view.

We regret the passing of one of our most distinguished corresponding members, a recognized leader in the medical sciences and a rare spirit in a troubled world. His name will long be held in grateful memory.

Paul F. Clark

Dr. Hans Zinsser

November 17, 1878 to September 4, 1940

On September 4 we heard about the death of one of our most distinguished members, Dr. Hans Zinsser. Like his name his life was short--shorter than we would have hoped it to be; but his large accomplishments, and his versatile, dynamic, and inspiring personality will forever be remembered by those who knew him and still share his achievements, namely, the vaccine against the organisms that cause typhus.

Dr. Zinsser the author, teacher, philosopher, and one of the foremost bacteriologists and scientific investigators of his time held many high honors and was a member of many societies; included among these, and for many years, he was one of us--a member of the Society of American Bacteriologists.

He was graduated from Columbia University in 1899 with the degree of A. B. Two degrees were granted him in 1903; that of M. D. From the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia, and M. A. From Columbia University. After serving his internship at Roosevelt Hospital, New York, from 1903 to 1905, he held numerous bacteriological positions; beginning his career in this same hospital. Then at St. Luke's Hospital he was assistant pathologist; and at Leland Stanford University; after a short period as associate professor, he became full professor of bacteriology from 1910 to 1913. From 1913 to 1923 he was professor of bacteriology and immunology at Harvard Medical School, Boston, in 1923, and Charles Wilder Professor of bacteriology and immunology in 1935.

Honorary degrees of Doctor of Science were bestowed frequently upon him; first, Columbia University in 1929; Western Reserve University in 1931; Lehigh in 1933; and both Harvard and Yale in 1939.

Like our praises which are many, so, too, were his positions at the time of his death. He was at that time professor of bacteriology and immunology at Harvard, chief of bacteriological services of the Children's and Infants' Hospital, consultant in bacteriology at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, and a trustee of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

We deeply regret his death, because he was Dr. HANS ZINSSER.

CHANGES OF ADDRESSES

Changes of addresses for the past year will be published in the next News Letter. If you have changed your address recently, please let us know, and, also, we will be glad to be informed of the new address of the following members: Jean Christopher, Rigney D'Aunoy, Helen Johnson, Allen K. Krause, Newton W. Larkum, Harriette D. Vera, and Ona Whitley. JOURNALS and News Letters addressed to them have been returned.

